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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Marginal Column

By ZEV LAQUEUR

WE have followed for some years now with great interest and growing fascination the predictions, in January of each year, of the leading Egyptian astrologers such as Yousef Elminawi, Ahmed al Maraghi and Hashad. This year we found them in "Al Tahrir," the weekly organ of the Cairo junta: the *spiritus loci* appears to have a strong impact on the horoscopes. Elminawi has to report that in Britain, Labour will return to power in 1956 while Princess Margaret, poor thing, is to suffer a strong personal disappointment. In the United States the financial crisis is to be aggravated, and many millionaires will commit suicide. In Russia, some political figures will disappear and others replace them, which, between ourselves, is not a particularly risky prediction. According to both Elminawi and Hashad, Germany will be united in 1956, and according to the latter it will again have a strong army; though the NATO chiefs have not yet heard it. Intabi thinks that international tension will be reduced in 1956; the sun of Venus is a sure guarantee for that. Hashad on the other hand does not believe in the sun of Venus: in his view the cold war will grow in intensity.

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AL Intabi has good news to report: there will be stability and prosperity and even parliamentary democracy in Egypt. Eisenhower will not seek re-election (according to Hashad he will stand again, but be defeated) and the new American government will appease Communist China. Britain will give independence to Cyprus, and its influence in Jordan will be weakened. Israel is going to "twist itself," whatever that may mean. Maraghi has made a special horoscope for Iraq: Nuri Said will resign and the new government is to be headed by Tewfik Suaidi, Fadil Jamali and Najib al Rawi. If the Cairo junta had its say, this would have happened long ago. Israel will frequently attack the Arab countries but get terrible blows in exchange. Hashad has a more sweeping historical vision: according to him there will be a revolution in Israel in 1956. He does not say by whom. But he does say that it will be warm in summer in Cairo, and there will be a number of conflagrations. Peron will return to power in Argentina, and in Egypt, believe it or not, "the parliamentary regime will be re-established, and will be stronger than ever before. Egypt will give a lead to the whole world as an exemplary, sane democracy." The Turco-Iraqi pact will break up, and the Sudan, for some unspecified reason, is to play a very important role in world politics.

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BUT they do not rely on horoscopes alone in Cairo these days; they have also some top-secret documents from Israel. Two of these have now been published in a Cairo weekly: pages from the day-to-day diary of an Israel soldier named "Menahem," which fell into the hands of the Gaza Fedayeen during one of their recent raids. These documents are remarkable because they seem to have been procured in Israel about 12 hours before the Cairo weekly went to print — an outstanding journalistic feat by any standards. The Hebrew "original" does not always make sense; but the Arabic translation does, and this, after all is the main thing. "Menahem" writes in the style the Palestine Communists used in their leaflets about 1931: "Save us from this Zionist hell." Menahem is a moral philosopher of sorts and presents ten maxims of his own: "I do not eat, I do not drink, I do not sleep, I do not feel the heat(?), I do not love Ben-Gurion." But, *wallahi*, he still has the strength to make entries in his diary. "Menahem also reports in great detail the agreement reached between the soldiers (who refuse to defend the armistice lines) and the junior officers (*"ketzinim k'tanim"* "little officers") in the original. Agreement with the six-footers appears to be out of the question "We are working without pay and they (whoever that may be) spend the nights in the arms of the belly-dancers, drinking until they reach an advanced stage of intoxication and then they start to dance." They must have strong heads indeed.

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IN the Ministry of National Guidance in Cairo they seem to have heard something about a newfangled invention called psychological warfare. But there is always the danger among those inventors that they will end up by believing their own inventions: astrologers and belly-dancers and all.

London, February.

British War Secretary May Visit Egypt

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Secretary of State for War Anthony Head is likely to visit Cairo for talks with Prime Minister Abdul Nasser later this month, London diplomatic quarters said today. Final arrangements are not yet complete.

The visit is expected to follow that of Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, who will arrive in Cairo on March 1 on his way to Karachi for the meeting of the SEATO Ministerial Council.

It was thought here that possible reasons for a subsequent visit by Mr. Head might be matters arising out of the implementation of the Anglo-Egyptian Suez Canal Zone agreement which he helped to negotiate. Under this agreement, British forces are due to complete their withdrawal from Suez this summer. The evacuation was recently stated to be ahead of schedule.

Lloyd to Offer Israel, Egypt Stronger UNTSO

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the Commons today, said that he was not pessimistic about the possibility of a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. There were factors which might lead people on both sides to feel that the time had come for a settlement to be made, he added.

Mr. Lloyd stressed the advantages of strengthening the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization. He said it was a matter he intended to pursue with the Prime Minister of Egypt and the leaders of Israel during his forthcoming visit to the Middle East.

Britain did not believe that the security of Israel depended on an arms race, he told the House, adding, "The end of this would be that Israel would be ringed around by Arab states which had been armed to the teeth by the Soviet Union."

He said that since Korea, no other single action had done more to bring nearer the danger of war than Russia's supplying of arms to Middle East countries.

The Foreign Secretary rejected a suggestion that Russia should join in control of arms supply to the Middle East because their incursion into this field had been "purely mischievous." He denied that Soviet intervention in the Middle East was due to the Baghdad pact. He believed that the intervention had been long prepared.

Mr. Lloyd said: "We have not thought in terms of sending national contingents to keep the contending parties apart by force. I do not think that would lessen tension, but I still believe very firmly that strengthening of the existing organization would be of practical advantage.

"The difficulty is that I am not certain that those concerned with the Truce Supervision organization have the same view."

Sums Up British Policy

Mr. Lloyd gave this summing up of British policy on the Middle East generally:

- The first task, apart from the keeping of the peace, is to assist in a settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours;
- The maintenance of Britain's position in the Persian Gulf.
- Support for Britain's friends and loyalty to alliances.
- Persuasion of others who might succumb to Soviet blandishments of the dangers to their political freedom and religious life.
- Help to countries in the area to develop their resources and raise their standard of living.

Mr. Lloyd spoke after the Labour Party's chief foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Alfred Robens, had asked what agreements were arrived at at the recent Eisenhower-Eden talks in Washington in relation to the Middle East, and what was the formula agreed on with regard to the balance of arms which should be maintained under the 1950 Tripartite Declaration.

He declared that it was "a little difficult for us to follow as to what is deciding the Government and its colleagues as to the level of arms."

Regarding arms shipments, Mr. Lloyd stated that over the past five years the Western powers had tried to control the arms supply to the Middle East as far as possible. He claimed it was a measure of the West's success that it had received complaints from both sides, and "no one has ever thought on either side that what we did was right at any particular time."

Eban Will Demand Straight U.S. Reply

WASHINGTON, Monday (U.P.). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, will ask the State Department within the next few days for a yes-or-no answer to Israel's request for permission to buy an estimated $64m. of American heavy weapons, Israel sources said today.

The Israel Government feels the time has come for a clear and definite answer to its application, which was submitted more than three months ago in writing and four months ago orally, these sources said.

U.N. Secretary Sees Progress to Peace

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, told a press conference today that he did not believe a "complete settlement" was within reach in the Middle East.

But, he added, he did believe in the possibility of "an orderly progress towards solutions."

Mr. Hammarskjold has returned from a six-week round-the-world trip in the course of which he talked to the leaders of Israel and the Arab states. He said that he considered the primary duty of the U.N. to be such as would preclude the need for any General Assembly or Security Council action.

'Preventive' Action

The Secretary-General summed up the "preventive" action which the U.N. might take to forestall war in the Middle East as: to stabilize the situation in the field on a day-to-day basis in order to avoid the minor frictions which might lead to major incidents, and to be "quietly helpful" by being a third party with which the two conflicting parties could discuss things in an effort to help bridge the gulf by working out a maximum of understanding.

The Secretary-General said that he did not believe that the U.N. should take the initiative at this time to mediate the Israel-Arab conflict. "I feel very strongly that solutions must grow out of the governments concerned."

Asked about his personal role, Mr. Hammarskjold said he did not think it "a good idea for the Secretary-General to jump on the stage and try to assume a role unless and until called for."

To Support Burns

The Secretary-General said he would endorse any request from General Burns, the Chief Truce Supervisor, for more United Nations observers. The question of providing U.N. military personnel on the borders with tasks extending beyond that of observers would mean a departure from the present legal status and would require a decision from the Security Council. The two things should be kept apart, he said.

The Secretary-General said he had brought back from the Middle East a sense of how "incredibly difficult" some of the problems were, but this was balanced by "confidence in those who have to work out solutions."

He described the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and the Egyptian Premier Abdul Nasser, as "strong persons with very great political experience and political maturity."

Asked whether he thought they could be brought together to talk peace, Mr. Hammarskjold said it would be naive for him to say that anything could or could not be done, but he had never seen difficulties for leading politicians of great maturity and great personality to get together if the circumstances called for it.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that the Israel-Arab situation had been "dramatized to an extent which does not help a solution." He did not see any reason for "panicky reactions."

Lloyd May Bring 'Face-Saving' Plan

LONDON, Monday (INA). — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, is expected to leave the Commons floor during tonight's foreign affairs debate to meet the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, in the Foreign Secretary's private Commons room. The meeting, requested by Mr. Elath, is expected to cover a number of regional problems prior to Mr. Lloyd's forthcoming visit to the Middle East.

The London "Daily Telegraph's" Cairo correspondent reports that there is some hope that Mr. Lloyd is bringing with him an Anglo-American compromise plan which will "save everybody's face and resolve the present impasse." The correspondent, reporting on the recent visit of ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Israel and Egyptian ports, adds that the gesture is regarded in Cairo with a jaundiced eye. The "combination of martial courtesy with implied admonitions to the host states has not been altogether well received," he writes.

McKeldin Urges Prompt Supply of Arms to Israel

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday (UP). — Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland today called for the "prompt shipment of arms to Israel to prevent and discourage aggression and preserve peace."

The Maryland Republican said that the issue today is not between the Arabs and Israel alone, "but between the Communists and the free world."

In Washington, Senator John Sparkman (Dem., Ala.) of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday complained that the Republican Administration had not used its influence to get the Arab nations and Israel to settle their differences. Asked if he favoured granting arms to Israel, Senator Sparkman replied that he thought the question of arms to the Middle East had been over-emphasized.

BULGAR TRADE GROUP OPENS CAIRO TALKS

A Bulgarian trade delegation began negotiations yesterday in Cairo with the Egyptian Government for the signing of a commercial pact between the two countries, ANA reported last night.

EGYPTIANS MAINTAIN FIRE ON PATROLS

Egyptian positions opened fire on Israel posts in the Kisufim sector on five separate occasions yesterday morning. The fire was not returned, and our forces suffered no casualties.

Lacoste Wants More Troops in Algeria

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — The French Minister residing in Algiers, M. Robert Lacoste, today asked for strong reinforcements to be sent to Algeria, where 15,000 well armed rebels are stepping up their attacks on French troops and civilians.

Usually reliable sources said that M. Lacoste told the Cabinet that the 200,000 French troops in Algeria were not enough to cope with the growing threat. The

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)





B.G. and Nasser, **at left, together in Jerusalem were the hit of yesterday's Adloyada, enjoyed by tens of thousands of spectators. Beit Ha'noar, of Baka'a, Jerusalem, prepared the float. Another of the many floats is pictured above rounding a corner in Jaffa Road. Verandas and roof-tops were packed to capacity for the big show.** Photos by Hirshbein

100,000 in Capital Applaud Children's 'Little Adloyada'

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A wildly enthusiastic crowd—estimated at 100,000—yesterday afternoon applauded Jerusalem's "Little Adloyada" and the fantastic artifices and displays produced by the fertile imagination of children—with the liberal help of teachers.

From the moment when the banner embodying the symbol of the procession, the Lion of Jerusalem mounted on Mordechai's horse, was presented to Mayor Gershon Agron at the reviewing stand in front of the Municipal Garden on King George Avenue, until the last exhibit passed almost two hours later, the youthful participants held the clapping audience in the palm of their hands.

As a whole, the Adloyada proved to be "little" only as regards the size of the participants, not in the variety of exhibits.

The 4,000 children, from 58 schools, were often tired from continuous dancing or singing through the heart of the city, but their spirits revived as they neared the reviewing stand where they put on their best performance.

The spectators crowded every window, balcony and rooftop, lining the route from Romema to Rehavia. The sidewalks were a solid mass of onlookers with the kerbs serving as seats for the smaller children while their big brothers took up precarious perches in trees.

Rain Holds Off

The rain, threatened by sullen warmth and overcast sky, held off the whole afternoon.

The most popular attraction, eliciting gales of laughter, was Ben-Gurion hand-in-hand with Abdul Nasser, the expression on their gigantic heads frozen into a perpetual smile of friendship and understanding.

Entitled "Vision of the End of Days," it showed that each endearing embrace was only the forerunner of an all-too-realistic swift kick in the pants. (It was presented by the Bak'a Beit Noar of U.S. Mizrahi Women.)

Another whose comical charm sent a ripple of merriment through the spectators was a tribe of cannibals dancing around a huge pot containing a hapless white explorer. The grinning tribal chief who showed familiarities with the eating habits of his audience, kept shouting: *"Kasher* meat, five grush a kilo. *Kasher* meat."

In general, the procession abounded with various tribes of spear-bearing cannibals and headhunters, naked to the waist, led by grotesque witch-doctors intoning tribal war chants to the rhythmic beat of tom-toms.

The exotic was not neglected, with Chinese pigtails dangling behind them, chosen by several schools. A delegation of Burmese beauties roared "Long Live U Nu" as they glided by.

The striking grace of the dancing girls of the Hassia Levy and Rina Nikova troupes contrasted strangely with a performance by Druze men who danced to the trills of a flute. The barbaric war dances of American Indians, their contorted faces savagely frightening under bright splashes of war paint, stood out in sharp relief to the Men from Mars, whose heads were encased in shiny cylinders with groping antennae.

But the children sitting on the kerb rose to their feet as monstrous papier-maché animals —a crocodile, elephant, zebra, giraffe—were propelled unsteadily on roller skates. When the real animals—monkeys, parrots, sheep and a camel—passed by a little later, the children only cast tired eyes on these "small, insignificant imitations."

The Municipal Council was gently ridiculed by a scene representing the quarrelling opposition and coalition in the Shuahan Town Council.

The procession revealed dozens of charming and amusing Queen Esthers, Mordechais, Hamans and Ahasueruses, but the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Carnival Spirit Rules Jerusalem

By CHARLES WEISS

Not since the Independence Day parades held in Jerusalem in 1950 and 1951 has the capital been so crowded, and not since the announcement of the passing of the Partition Resolution in 1947 has the capital rollicked with fun and gaiety as it has in the past two days of Purim.

The climax came yesterday when citizens and tourists packed the main streets to watch the city's first Adloyada which was organized without the fanfare, expense, and boisterousness of last year's event in Tel Aviv, but which came off with an air of spontaneous gaiety that many thought lacking there.

The carnival spirit captured the city — it was no longer the country's staid grandfather. The crowds that strolled the streets before the parade began all seemed to be sharing a common joke, and lighthearted good humour was the order of the day.

In fact, the outstanding feature was the orderliness of the crowds. More than an hour before the parade set out from Binyanei Ha'Ooma, the crowds lined up. In many places there were no ropes to hold them back, but they needed none. Business and traffic came to a standstill on the thoroughfares, and hawkers did a landslide trade.

The parade brought to a climax 36 hours of festivities, broken only by a short lull in the early morning hours yesterday.

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Heletz Oilfield Promises To Yield Million Tons a Year

Ten Wells to Produce by 1957

TEL AVIV, Monday.—"The Heletz field promises to be a really remarkable oilfield," Dr. H.J. Tchopp, geologist of Lapidot, and the Israel Oil Prospectors, told a special press conference here tonight which was attended by the directors of the two companies.

He estimated that 3.7 million barrels of oil would be extracted from one square kilometre below Heletz I, and added that this was a conservative estimate which took account only of the upper oil-bearing formation, six feet thick, and the lower one which has so far been penetrated to an 18-foot thickness, together making 24 feet.

Four or five more wells could be drilled in this area alone, Dr. Tchopp said.

Declaring that "we have only touched the oil zone," he said that if a still deeper oil-bearing formation is discovered the ultimate flow of oil in this single square kilometre will amount to over 7 million barrels, which is the output of a medium-sized oilfield in the Middle East. There was a good chance of striking further oil formations, he said. (Seven million barrels equal about one million tons. The estimated national oil requirements this year are 1.25 million tons.)

'Not Just Speculation'

By the end of the year there should be 12 wells in the Heletz field, of which 10 should be producing. At the present rate of production at Heletz I, the 10 wells should produce 2,500 to 3,000 barrels a day — "quite a decent amount for a start. This is not mere speculation," the veteran Swiss geologist declared, but added that more precise information would be obtained by more drillings both in greater depth and in a wider area to determine the size of the field.

Heletz I has produced 24,383 barrels in the period between November 26 and February 26 at an average rate of 265 per day. The almost steady consistency was a "very encouraging factor," he said.

Oil should be struck at Heletz III by Friday, and later at Heletz II, he stated.

Drilling at Negba, 9 kms. from Heletz, justified the belief that the geological structure there was very similar to Heletz and may well possess an even bigger oil formation.

Hope for Be'eri

Speaking of other areas, Dr. Tchopp said that general knowledge and "hunches" aroused the hope that oil-sands would be found not far from Be'eri, in the Western Negev, where drilling had been unsuccessful so far.

The structure at the concession held by the two companies near the Dead Sea was indecisive, but a lower depth had to be investigated. An oilfield there would have to be much better than Heletz to be profitable because of the necessity of raising the oil from 400 metres below sea level to pipe it to Haifa.

Mr. Y. Federman, Director of Israel Oil Prospectors, declared that the company would go ahead with new drillings at full speed.

Mr. Hillel Dan, Lapidot director, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the company has invested some $7m. to date, and that this year it would invest about IL14m. He estimated that each drilling costs $500,000.

Soviet Presidium Re-elected En Bloc

MOSCOW, Monday. — Russia's ruling "inner cabinet" — the 11-man Praesidium of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee — is to continue unchanged, it was announced today.

All the top Government leaders were re-elected by the Central Committee of 133 members, chosen by the party congress last week. Observers said that in retaining the Praesidium intact, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev — re-elected as Party First Secretary — has strikingly demonstrated the unity of purpose which he proclaimed to the congress.

The new top leadership also shows the complete exclusion of the security police from the upper reaches of power.

Job for Woman

In addition to the election of the Praesidium, the committee increased the number of candidate (non-voting) members of the Praesidium from two to six, including Marshal Georgi Zhukov, the Defence Minister, and Mrs. Katerina Furtseva, the first woman to attain such a high position in the Party.

The full list of the 11-member Praesidium is: Mr. Nikita Khrushchev; Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Premier; Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov; Mr. Klimenti Voroshilov, Soviet President; First Deputy Premier, Anastas Mikoyan; First Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich; Minister of Electric Power Georgi Malenkov; Maxim Saburov, First Deputy Premier; First Deputy Premier Mikhail Pervukhin; Mr. Alexei Kirichenko, First Secretary of the Ukranian Communist Party, and Mr. Mikhail Suslov, Secretary of the Central Committee.

(Reuter, UP)

Karamanlis Forms New Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, who won the recent Greek election, today submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to King Paul. He was immediately called on to form a new Cabinet.

The Radical Union headed by Mr. Karamanlis won 158 of the 300 seats in the new parliament during the general elections a week ago.

Mr. Karamanlis delayed calling on the King to submit his Government's resignation and assume a new mandate as the final results of the army's and civil servants' voting had not been announced.

Though the counting of army votes has not been completed, Radical Union sources indicated these ballots might alter results in some constituencies and give them a final total of 163 members.

All opposition leaders have strongly rejected the mandate given to Mr. Karamanlis, alleging that "despite bias and manipulation of votes" the elections proved the Radicals were a minority party.

First Bonn Ambassador To USSR Leaves Today

BONN, Monday (Reuter). — The first West German Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr. Wilhelm Haas, will fly to Moscow tomorrow to take up his post, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

Dr. Haas, previously Ambassador to Turkey, will be accompanied by several embassy officials.

Histadrut Votes Rise In Industrial Wages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Wage increases ranging from five to 15 per cent for workers employed in industry and other branches were authorized by the Histadrut Trade Union Department today.

The final decision states that the percentages will be paid on the gross salary (basic wage plus cost-of-living allowance), and that two-thirds of it will be paid this year. The remaining one-third will be paid in the future on a date to be fixed by the Histadrut.

The exact rise of pay in each trade is to be negotiated between individual trade unions and employers.

According to the decision, a skilled man earning a gross salary of IL220, would probably receive a 15 per cent increase accounting to IL33, of which he would receive IL22 this year. An unskilled worker earning a gross wage of IL150 would at a five per cent increase receive IL7.5, getting IL5 this year.

Retroactive Pay

All increases will be retroactive, according to agreements reached with employers.

Income tax is to be paid on the increases in the normal manner.

The decision was carried by Mapai members of the Department with the support of Hapoel Hamizrahi. Mapam proposed that the Department should authorize the increases claimed earlier by individual trade unions, which ranged from eight to 26 per cent, of which two-thirds should be paid this year.

Ahdut Ha'avoda claimed that these individual union claims should be met in full. Haoved Hazioni (Progressives) proposed that the ceiling of the basic wage on which the cost-of-living is paid should be raised.

El Al Plane Returns From Mid-Atlantk

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — An El Al Constellation airliner landed back here on three of its four engines today, 6½ hours after it had taken off for New York.

Fire appliances and crash tenders stood by as the airliner was given priority permission to land. It touched down safely, with one propeller feathered.

An El Al spokesman in Tel Aviv yesterday said that there was absolutely nothing extraordinary about the incident, which occurs daily at large airports such as London. Pilots have instructions to return to the nearest airport on noting the slightest fault, and although there is no danger involved when one of the engines of a Constellation airliner breaks down, this is routine procedure.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party yesterday won a five-year battle to enact a law removing 45,000 coloured (mixed-race) voters from the common electoral rolls. The Government succeeded in putting the Bill through its final stage in a joint session of both Houses, by 174 votes to 68.

11 KILLED AS U.S. SUPERFORT CRASHES

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday (Reuter). — Nine airmen and two civilian technicians died today in the crash of a B-50 Superfort on a farm south of here.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Viscount and Lady Stansgate who were presented by the Clerk to the Knesset, Mr. M. Rosette. On Sunday, the President received Mr. B. Fridkin and Rabbi J.L. Azneer. Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received a group of ladies from Boston led by Mrs. P. Shlesinger and accompanied by Mrs. M. Granott. They discussed immigration and tourism from the U.S.

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The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharett yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bronfman. Mr. Sharett also received Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lazarus.

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The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne, yesterday received the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan.

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Mgr. George Hakim, Archbishop of Galilee of the Greek Catholic Church, held a farewell reception at his residence for M. Philippe Simon, French Consul, and Mme. Simon, who are returning to France soon.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Ralph E. Samuel, Administrative Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, and Mrs. Samuel, for a visit; Mr. Marcel Frankel, of the Committee, for a private visit.

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DEPARTURE: Dr. F. Rosenbaum, Secretary of the Haifa Catering Association, for Europe, on Association business.

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At a recent general meeting of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, the following officers were elected: Werner Loebl and Mrs. Minnie Halkin—co-chairmen; Chana Gelman—Secretary; Samuel Beizer—Treasurer; Artie Gorenstein Executive Secretary. Executive: Leo Krown; Mrs. Marion Lewin-Epstein; Harold Wilkenfeld; Mrs. Edith Ezrachi; Dr. Mat Wiener; Regina Horowitz; Sid Applebaum; Col. Max Lapidot; Dan Krauskopf; Mrs. Minnie Piha; Nissan Gratz; Fred Doron.

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Rev. Muller-Duvernoy is to speak on Jacques Prevert at the Centre de Culture Francaise, Jerusalem, at 6 o'clock this evening. M. Marcel Laforge, French Consul-General in Jerusalem, will preside.

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The 6th concert of the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society is to take place at Beit Hillel on March 3 at 8.30 p.m. The Israel String Quartet will play Beethoven quartets op. 59, 2 and 131.

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The I.P.O. Management states that there are still some unclaimed prizes from the Tombola held on February 23 in connection with the Orchestra's Purim Concert Party. Applications with Tombola ticket should be made to the I.P.O. Offices, Tel Aviv.

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At the annual general meeting of the Shadir Israel Periodicals Association, Mr. B. D. Levin was elected Chairman of the Committee, with Messrs. Y.Y. Borshtein, Y. Matalon, Y. Fargo and Y. Pritel as members.

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BIRTH

KON — To Zipora and Yitzhak Kon, Jerusalem, on February 26, a daughter — Michaela.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

WERTSMANN — RISKIN

The marriage takes place today, February 28, 1956, between Dr. Haim Riskin and Atya, daughter of Joseph and Batia Wertsmann, Tel Aviv.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Gershon Hanoch is to be held this evening at 8.30 in the Keren Hayesod building in Jerusalem.

Nathan Goren Buried

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The funeral of Nathan Goren (Gruenblatt) who died in Petah Tikva yesterday, took place in the Kiryat Shaul cemetery today. Among those who paid their last respects were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak; the Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitreet; writers, actors, former pupils and many other friends of the deceased.

Goren, who was born in Lithuania, was a teacher most of his life, but had been contributing to Hebrew and Yiddish literary periodicals from the turn of the century. He was also active in the labour sector of the Zionist movement for half a century and settled in this country in 1935. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Hebrew Writers Association and was active in the World Hebrew Union, editing the Union's organ, "The People and the Book."

Haifa Subway Approved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The proposed IL7m. Haifa-Carmel subway was last week approved in principle by the Ministers of Finance and Interior, after a meeting with representatives of the Haifa Municipality, the Finance Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Half of the investment will be put up in foreign currency by the French contractors building the line. Further study of the plan will be made by the Government before the project receives final approval.

Arabs Most Skilful In Blackmail, Says Columnist

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — Mr. George Sokolsky, columnist in the Hearst press, wrote today that the Arab countries have "achieved a degree of skill as blackmailers unequalled by any other countries" in their dealings with the State Department.

There is no one in the Department with sufficient skill to deal with them except by surrendering to them, he said. The blackmail consists of each Arab country threatening to go over to the Soviets if the U.S. does not give in. Each demand is heavier than the last, and Egypt, which made the original deal with Czechoslovakia, makes the heaviest demands of all.

Dell Books

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
February 28, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Agranat, Landau and Witkon.

Artur Silbiger and Silbiger Ltd., Appellants, v. Norbert Dickman, Respondent (C.A. 47/49).

Compensation on Dismissal is Enforceable Custom

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court, delivered on June 17, 1949 (C.C. 319/47).

Mr. Dickman, the respondent, worked for the appellants as an assistant in their jewellery shop from 1934 to 1947, when he was dismissed. He claimed compensation or a gratuity, on his dismissal, at the rate of one month's wages for every year of service, basing his calculations on his last wage — IL55 — on the ground that there was a custom in Palestine to pay such compensation at such a rate. The President of the Haifa District Court, Judge Azulai, found that such a custom had been proved to exist, basing his decision on the evidence of the sole witness — Mr. Ron, the secretary of the Haifa Clerks' Association — and on judical notice. He therefore gave judgment for the amount claimed.

The appellants appealed against this decision claiming that the respondent had left his employment of his own free will or, alternatively, that even if he had been dismissed he was not entitled to any compensation, since there was no agreement to this effect between them.

Dr. Brock appeared for the appellants, Dr. D. Feinberg for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, expressed the regrets of the court at the unavoidable delay in the appeal proceedings occasioned by the death of Rabbi Assaf before judgment was delivered after the first hearing of the appeal, and the retirement of President Smoira before judgment was delivered after the rehearing of the whole appeal.

The Justice then considered whether the respondent had left his employment voluntarily and upheld Judge Azulai's finding that the respondent had been dismissed and that without any justification. Turning to the question as to whether the respondent had been entitled to compensation, Justice Landau said that no assistance could be had from the English judicature as to the evidence required to prove the existence of a custom, since there were certain requirements laid down in the Mejelle, and the courts had to interpret these requirements instead of having recourse to English practice. In C.A. 5/40 (7 PLR 50) the Mandatory court had dealt with the same question and laid down the following general criteria for proving the existence of the custom of paying dismissed workers compensation: 1. The plaintiff need not prove when a custom first started since by its very nature a custom gradually entrenches itself until it becomes an accepted fact in the lives of the people. It was desirable however that the court should be informed as to whether the custom was a long-standing one or of recent origin. 2. The plaintiff should supply statistics showing an appreciable number of cases of dismissals and indicating in how many of them compensation had been paid. 3. The proportion of compensation paid in each case according to which wage (an average wage or that at the time of dismissal) it was paid.

Returning to the weight of evidence submitted by Mr. Ron with regard to the custom of paying compensation, Justice Landau said that it had been of a general nature only and could not have served even as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of the custom were it not for the fact that it had been accompanied by judicial notice on the part of the judge. A custom passes through various stages in its development before it becomes so enrooted as to acquire the force of law: firstly, its existence must be proved with the same stringency as is applicable to any claim put forward by a plaintiff, and this on each and every occasion; secondly, when it has been proved a number of times, then less weighty evidence is required in order to reinforce and confirm the knowledge of the court based on previous cases; and the third stage is reached when the custom is so firmly established in the judicature of the country as not to require any proof whatsoever of its existence.

In the case under consideration, at the time when judgment was given by the District Court (in 1947) the custom of paying compensation had reached an intermediate period between the second and third stages of its development. In other words, only very little evidence was required in order to back up the judge's own knowledge of the existence of the custom of paying one month's salary for each year of service. And this amount of evidence had been provided by Mr. Kol.

As to the wage on which the calculation should be based, Mr. Ron's evidence had been very explicit on this point, viz. that the standard wage was that paid at the time of the dismissal, and there had been no evidence to the contrary. However, it must be remembered that Mr. Ron was referring to 1947, since when many changes had taken place. Therefore, while his evidence was acceptable with respect to the case under consideration, it should not be regarded as applicable to present circumstances.

Evidence of Existence of Custom

In a separate judgment, Justice Witkon posed the question whether the habit of paying compensation was so accepted and well-established a fact as to require no evidence as to its existence. In replying to this question in the affirmative he pointed to the fact that all large and small institutions, including the Government, and private and cooperative employers pursued this practice, and not only today, but also in the days of the Mandate. The only doubt which existed was with regard to the amount of compensation to be paid, and this had been dispelled by the evidence of Mr. Ron.

Justice Witkon agreed with Justice Landau that today this latter question would pose new problems, particularly in the light of the depreciation in the value of our money. He ended his judgment with a prayer to the legislature not to leave this matter, which could be a source of doubt and dissension, dependent on the existence of a custom only which was not a desirable source of law in a sovereign state with legislative authority.

Appeal dismissed with IL100 costs.

Judgment given on February 23, 1956.

LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

The spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture denied yesterday that the Chief Entomologist of the Plant Protection Department, Dr. Y. Peretz, had stated that the Egyptians had done nothing to fight the spread of locusts in their territory.

Dr. Peretz had been quoted in several papers (not *The Jerusalem Post*) as having made a statement of this nature while addressing the recent Negev local councils conference.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) French 20th Century Paintings. 3) Paintings by Maurycy Gottlieb. 4) Purim Art Exhibition. Exhibit of Month: Copper plate etched by Jacques Lipchitz, with 43 successive proofs of the etching. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.
Applied Arts — Works by Louise Schatz, Zahara Schatz, Bezalel Schatz and Jean David. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: Finds in Caesarea, 9-11, 2-5. "Conquest of the Desert." Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.
• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour, New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
• **Concert:—**
Larry Adler, Edison, 9.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd.
• **Exhibitions: —**
Annual Exhibition of Israel Painters and Sculptors, Museum, 10-1, 4-7.
Dizengoff Day and Dizengoff Award for Art, Museum, 5 p.m.
• **Tourist Service:—**
E.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You 9.30-1.30; 3.-10.30.
• **Theatre: —**
Cameri, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Mograbi, 8. "The Hasty Heart," New Cameri Hall, 8. Habimah, "Pandre the Hero," 8.

HAIFA

• **Ballet:—**
Martha Graham and her Dance Company, 8.30.

HADERA

• **Theatre:—**
Dajgan and Baumacher, "Toisht un Ein Lach," Hof, 8.30.

GEDERA

• **Theatre:—**
Ohel, "Johnny Belinda," 8.

REHOVOT

• **Theatre:—**
Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat," 8.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 48.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m.; 1.00, 7.00, 9.00 p.m. & 12.00 midnight. Arabic Programme (including News): a.m. 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.55 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Jo Stafford. 12.30 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 2.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 3.50 Close Down.
4 p.m. Programme for Hospitals. 4.30 Agricultural Programme. 4.40 Vocal Recital by Esterlis. Dichabar. Works by Scarlatti, Bononcini, Rubinstein, Nardi and Zetra. 5.00 Language Corner. 5.15 Youth Corner. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 International Worker's Day. 7.30 Interlude. 7.32 Haifa Programme. 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "In the Arab World" — Ben Nathan. 9.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. Conductor Heinz Freudenthal. Soloist: Larry Adler (Harmonica). 10.45 Short Story. 11.00 "The Second Truth" — Yitzhak Shimoni. 11.15 "Light Music played by Famous Symphony Orchestras" — The National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Anatole Fistoulari. 11.30 Dance Music (R). 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
507, 468, 225, 216, 48.9 & 33.3 M.
French News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
English News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5, 24.9 & 469 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Yiddish — Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music (R). 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.
KOL EDOT LAGOLA (968.5 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.40 From the Federation

6.45 "Vistas of Israel": A visit to Lydda Airport. 7.00 "Bagatelles" for string trio by Yochanan Boehm. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 On the Spot. 11.50 "Bagatelles" for string trio by Yochanan Boehm. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 218, 226 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical Mosaic. 7.30 "Bow and Arrow." 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Encore." 9.00 News. 9.15 Requests. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk. Echoes from the World.

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Surprised almost from the moment she arrived, Mrs. Harriet Scheffresn, of Brookline, Mass., has been treated as a celebrity because she was the 250,000th tourist to visit Israel. She is seen here being greeted by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Mrs. Scheffresn is on a two-week tour with a group of Hadassah ladies. Photo by Schlesinger

Yesterday's Press

Green Light For Aggression

That no one can award high marks to John Foster Dulles for his answers in the examination before the Foreign Relations Committee is the unanimous conclusion of the five papers which consider it a *pronunciamento* fraught with evil and danger.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the Secretary of State did not play hide and seek this time but put all his cards on the table and made it clear that it was America's intention to throw Israel to the wolves. But what is most alarming about Mr. Dulles' statement is that it gives the aggressor the green light, telling him that he need have no fear of United States action. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) observes that the prevention of war in this region is, by Mr. Dulles' own admission, the concern not only of the United States but of all the United Nations, and it is for that reason that we should apply to all powers to see to it that hostilities do not break out and that they all grant us defensive arms. Guiding Israel policy into neutral channels is the need of the hour and should be carried out without delay.

"Davar" (Histadrut) calls the Dulles statement cynical, confusing and evasive, and notes that it leads America to fall in with the British "peace plan" idea. The West's policy grows murkier from hour to hour and we must be up and doing to double and treble our strength and revise our policy.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) hopes that Dulles' is not the last word and that the great American democracy will yet find a way of confounding the counsels of the pro-Arab State Department officials.

"Herut," having gone into the Dulles statement yesterday, blames the Prime Minister for the vital time Israel has lost mainly because he refused to see the danger of the Eisenhower statement that "an arms race in the Middle East will not serve the true interests of any side participating in it."

"Haboker" (General Zionist) calls upon the Prime Minister to accede to the request of the General Zionist Party to meet and discuss the matter of taxes and not attempt to evade it by saying that he is no expert in the matter. The economic war against the middle class is being waged relentlessly while such firms as Solel Boneh are receiving favoured treatment.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 3374.
TEL AVIV: Brimar, 80 Allenby, 522252. Aliya, 23 Ha'aliya, 84603. Mercas Hatamphon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22826. Frankel, 38 King George, 23721. Tamar, Givat Shimshon.
JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Rehov 4, 52700.
RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 50 Abba Hillel. GIVATAYIM: Briut, 9 Sirkin, 72093. PETAH TIKVA: Kubo, 3 Pinsker. BNEI BRAK: Hirshbein, 11 Akibi Akiva. BISHON LEZION: Strahilevitz. HOLON: Ribek Struma Sq.
HAIFA: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4073. Shomron, Bank, 4094. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. NAHARIYA: Nahariya. SAFAD: Feldmann.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Greenfeld, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62962. Dr. Segen-Cohen, Merhavia, 3334.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 26307. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25942. Dr. Shahar, 54 Sokolov, 26383.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
Tuesday, February 28
TEL AVIV
Ohel Shem, 8.45 p.m.
Again, due to public request
"THE SINGING BLACKSMITH"
Wednesday, February 29,
"Rama" Hall, Ramat Gan
8.45 p.m.
"MY GIRL."

At the Cinema

"The Blackboard Jungle" (Eden, J'lem) is courageous and frightening at the same time. Courageous, because it dares portray juvenile delinquency as actually found in some New York schools, and which had long been covered up by a conspiracy of silence, only occasionally hitting newspaper headlines. It is frightening when one considers that the inevitable happy end might in reality not be so inevitable. Glenn Ford is at home in the role of teacher who finally breaks juvenile mob rule. He is so true to type that the young mobsters should have seen the danger light in their first lesson. Louis Calhern and Ann Francis are outstanding among the able supporting cast. Our Censorship Board did well to limit this film to adult audiences. The schoolboys get away with everything but murder before the final showdown, and thus might encourage some enterprising youngsters here to imitate them.

Cow Opera

"The Tall Men" (Orion, J'lem) is a run-of-the-mill western which acquires distinction only through the magnificent cinemascopic colour shots of snow-bound Montana and of a great cattle drive. Clark Gable disappointed our expectations as an "intellectual westerner" (High Noon type) and the brashness of Jane Russel lacks redeeming charm. *T.H.F.M.*

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: To Hell and Back.
EDEN: Blackboard Jungle.
EDISON: A Star is Born.
ORION: The Tall Men.
ORGIL: The Heart of the Matter.
ORNA: Shores of Love.
RON: "Le Pensionnaire," 2nd week.
STUDIO: "La Rage au Corps."
TEL OR: Iron Man.
ZION HALL: Ulysses, 2nd week.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY: Untamed.
CHEN: The Country Girl, 2nd week.
ESTHER: Love Me or Leave Me, 2nd week.
MIGDALOR: Frou-Frou, 3rd week.
MOGRABI: Battle Cry.
OPHIR: Betrayed, 4th week.
ORION: Helen of Troy, 6th week.
SHDEROTH: "Le Sai che I Paperi."
TAMAR: "De Bigha Samia."
TCHELETH: "Les Amants du Tage," 10th week. Matinee: Atoll-K.
YARON: White Christmas, 6th week.
ZAMIR: "La Vie d'un Honnête Homme."

HAIFA

ORAH: "Par Ordre du Tsar."
AMPHITHEATRE: The View from Pompey's Head.
ORLY: Knock on Wood.
EDEN: Garden of Allah.
ARMON: Flight to Tangier.
MORIAH: Heaven's Choice, 2nd week. Matinee: The Thief of Baghdad.
ORION: Keystone Kops.
ATZMON: "Carosello Napoletano."
PEER: "La Nonica."
GAL OR: Pirates of Tripoli, Matinee: Thousand and One Night.
MAY: Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, 4th week.

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Zatopek Wins Cold Cross-Country Race

PRAGUE, Monday (Reuter). — Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's triple gold medallist in the 1952 Olympics, won his first race in the 1956 Olympic year in Prague yesterday. He covered a frozen cross-country course of 8,300 metres in 26 minutes, 49.6 secs.

Zatopek finished less than 20 yards ahead of a field of 30 runners all muffled in woollen caps, jerseys, gloves and close fitting long trousers against the biting cold of minus 18°C. A finishing burst took Zatopek to the front as the runners entered a soccer stadium where the race ended.

He said later he was not in peak condition.

SCHMIDT SCORES UPSET U.S. TENNIS TITLE WIN

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). Ulf Schmidt, of Sweden, beat fellow-countryman Sven Davidson, 6-1, 6-3, 8-10, 6-3, here last night in the men's singles final of the United States Indoor Lawn Tennis Championships.

Davidson, top seeded overseas player and winner of the title in 1954, was firm favourite in the final, but never really looked like beating the 22-year-old Schmidt. It was the first all-foreign final in the indoor championship in 29 years.

Dr. Reginald Weir, of New York, aged 45, became the first negro to win an American national championship, when he took the senior men's singles title with a 5-7, 6-3, 6-1 victory over Ed Tarangili, also of New York.

Magyars Beat Syrians Twice at Soccer

ALEPPO, Monday (Reuter). — Hungary's national soccer team yesterday beat the Syrian Army — Syria's strongest team — by 6-0 here, watched by a 20,000 crowd. The Magyars beat the Syrian Army, 4-0, in Damascus last Friday.

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HAIFA: Armon, tomorrow, Feb. 29.
REHOVOT: Beit Ha'am, March 1.
HADERA: "Hof," March 2.
TEL AVIV: Ohel Shem, Sunday, March 4, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets from IL1,750 up to IL4,200 (including Government and Municipal taxes): Details concerning tickets, on posters.

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HOLON—"Armon," March 1, 8.30 p.m.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN—"Orot," March 2, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV — "Ohel Shem," Sat. night, 2 perfs., 6.45 & 9.30.

3,000 Youths Fight Police In U.S. for Five Hours

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, Monday (Reuter). — Police questioned 33 youths in jail here today to find the ring-leaders in a mob of teen-age "hot rod" car racers who fought police for five hours yesterday.

The mob, estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, rioted when police tried to stop an acceleration test on a main street.

The youths driving "hot rods" — stock cars stripped of non-essentials with supercharged engines—stoned police and firemen, slashed tires on police cars, cut fire hoses, broke windows and tore down signs.

National Guard troops finally dispersed the mob after firing one warning shot in the air. Nearly 100 youths were arrested, but most were released later.

Onlookers said that the riot was reminiscent of the film "The Wild One" in which youthful motorcycle enthusiasts terrorised a town until stopped by State Police.

HECHT RETAINS TITLE COLIN RETIRES IN 13TH

SAINT NAZAIRE, Monday (Reuter). — Gerard Hecht, of Germany, retained the European light-heavyweight boxing title here last night when his opponent, Charles Colin, of France, retired in the 13th of a 15-round contest.

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Notices to the Public

Licensed Guides — Renewal of Permits for 1956

The Government Tourist Corporation hereby draws the attention of those concerned with the guiding of Tourists to the law forbidding such guidance by persons not holding a special Permit issued by the appropriate authority.

All licensed guides should renew their Permits by not later than March 15, 1956, at the Government Tourist Corporation (100 King George Avenue, P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem).

Requests for renewal of Permits should be accompanied by the expired Permit for 1955, a photograph of the bearer together with IL3 for a country-wide Permit or IL2 for a local Permit.

The Ministry of Agriculture

requires a manager for a farm raising cattle on natural pastures.
Requirements: Agricultural Secondary School; University level agricultural training preferred; Agricultural and administrative experience; Knowledge of beef cattle raising on natural pasture preferred; Organising ability; Knowledge of English.
Candidates should apply in writing to the Department of Soil Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture, Beit Romano, Tel Aviv-Jaffa Road, Tel Aviv.

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA

Case No. 41/56

In the matter of the late Mr. Siegfried MARKUS of Haifa who died on January 13, 1956.

PETITIONER: Hanelore (Hanna) Markus nee Weil, 63 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, represented by Dr. R. Gottschalk, Barrister-at-Law, advocate, whose address for effecting service is: 26 Rehov Ibn Sina, Haifa.

SUMMONS.

Let all persons take notice that the Petitioner has applied to the District Court in Haifa for an order declaring the succession of the late Mr. Siegfried Markus who died on Jan. 13, 1956 and that the said application will be heard on March 12, 1956 at 11 a.m.

Any persons claiming any interest must appear at the said place and date, otherwise, such order will be given as to the Court seems right.

Date: February 20, 1956.

S. HAZI, Registrar

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Cloudy with occasional rain in North and Centre; hazy in South and Negev.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	94	10	17	15
Tiberias	66	17	21	18
Haifa Port	80	13	21	20
Natanya	89	15	28	22
Tel Aviv Kirya	55	14	23	22
Tel Aviv Port	52	14	24	22
Lydda Airport	61	13	26	22
Jerusalem	22	15	20	17
Beersheba	21	10	26	24
Eilat	10	14	31	29

"A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

THE KNESSET House Committee is to assemble today for a special meeting.

• • •

THE 12,000-TON tanker Haifa, the largest vessel in the merchant marine, was handed over to the Zim Company in Hamburg yesterday and the blue-white flag hoisted on her mast. Zim is to receive its second tanker in 1959.

• • •

FOUR-AND-A-HALF-YEAR-OLD Haim Cohen of Haifa, fell into an eight-metre-deep open pit yesterday afternoon. He was rescued by firemen and was taken to the Rambam Hospital suspected of suffering from shock but with no serious injuries. The accident occurred while Haim was playing with other children at the old P.E.C. power station near the Shell bridge.

• • •

AFTER A STRIKE lasting nearly six weeks, the 40 fishermen employed by the Nachshon Company and six trawlers will go back to work today.

• • •

A DELEGATION representing 350 families living in the Pardes Hanna immigrants camp is to stage a protest demonstration in front of the Knesset today and approach the Minister of Health with a demand to revoke the decision to close the clinic and dispensary in the camp.

• • •

THE SECRETARIAT of the Microbiologists and Laboratory Chemists Association and the National Committee of the Pharmacists Union decided in a joint session last night to postpone to Friday their strike which was scheduled to have begun today.

• • •

A £1,250,000 order for cement-asbestos sheets has been received from Burma by the Isasbest Co., of Nahariya.

612 Americans Arrive In $25m. Luxury Liner

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The American $25m. luxury liner, s.s. Constitution, arrived this morning with 612 American tourists for a two-day call. This is her tenth port of call on a 20,000-kilometre, 58-day "Mediterranean Sunlands Cruise," through 20 ports of 13 countries.

The 29,000-ton liner tied up along the main quay, next to the destroyer, U.S.S. Heermann. Her passengers, whose average age is said to be about 60, had paid from $1,875 to $12,000 for the trip. About one-third of them are Jewish. They include Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President of Distillers Corp. Seagrams Ltd. and a chain of other liquor distilling and marketing companies in Canada; and Mrs. Bronfman. Another 100 tourists who left the ship in Beirut and arrived yesterday through Mandelbaum Gate, will rejoin their fellow-travellers here.

The visitors and the 500-man crew were delighted by the welcome of Israel tunes, played by the Municipal Youth Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronfman, who have come as guests of the Government, left immediately for Jerusalem where they were received by the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharett. Later in the evening they were guests of honour at a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Dov Joseph. Other guests included Mr. Levy Eshkol, Mayor Gershon Agron and Major-General E. L. M. Burns. Mr. Bronfman is Honorary President of the Canadian Zionist Organization.

IRAQ GIVES £100,000 FOR JORDAN VILLAGES

Five months after the Iraqi Government promised Jordan financial aid for her border villages, the Parliament in Baghdad on Sunday approved an allocation of £100,000 for this purpose, the Arab News Agency reported.

IL33,000 Fine For Income Tax Evasion

HAIFA, Monday. — For income tax evasion and presenting false accounts, the Ady Battery Works, Ltd., and its owner, Abraham Hesses, were today fined IL22,000 and IL11,000 respectively by District Court Judge Y. Kahan. The accused pleaded guilty to having failed to declare a 1951 income of IL87,000, liable to 25 per cent income tax.

Judge Kahan said that in view of the confession of the accused and of the wide-spread evasion of income tax, he would not in the first trial of this kind send the accused to prison. Mr. Z. Taglicht of the District Attorney's Office prosecuted.

Besides the fines and court fees, the company and its owner will now have to pay the correct amount of tax plus interest.

In four other tax evasion cases brought to Court, the Income Tax Department came to terms with the accused before the cases were heard.

Grocers See How Their Shelves Are Filled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The "Buyer-to-Factory" visit scheme got under way today when 400 Haifa grocers and their families and Municipal Ulpan students stepped from the Haifa train this morning. Decorated buses waited to take them to the Froumine Biscuit Factory in B'nei Brak, the Assis preserves plant in Ramat Gan and the Negev water project at Rosh Ha'ayin.

The tour was organized by the factories and, where they left off, the Government Information and Civic Education Services took over. Each "tourist" paid IL1,500 for the trip and had many times his money's worth. All expressed their satisfaction at the outing, one grocer saying that it was his first chance to see the country "in the 26 years that I've been here."

The factories organized a conveyor-belt-like tour of their plants, with comprehensive explanations, lunch and plenty of high-quality free refreshments. At the Froumine factory, each visitor received a large package of assorted biscuits.

At the Assis plant, on the Petah Tikva Highway, the visitors saw many of the things that are made from oranges, including natural juice, concentrated juice, essences used for cosmetics and in medicine, dried peel for cattle fodder, and peel turned to alcohol, and marmalade.

Norwegians Find Us 'Calm, Confident'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Norwegian labour delegation, which has spent a week in the country as guests of the Histadrut, has found us "confident and calm in the face of such heavy odds." This was the strongest impression of their "most instructive visit," Mr. Aake Ording, head of the delegation, told the press today. Mr. Ording is the Political Secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party, which has been in power for the past 20 years.

The "extraordinary picture of the mixture of cultures and social structures" of this country, should be a major attraction for the tourist, Mr. Ording said. Mr. Olav Brunvand, a journalist, said that Israel was an abstract notion for most Norwegians — and Europeans in general. What he had seen here convinced him that it was the greatest human experiment since the establishment of the United States.

Today, the delegation was received by the Prime Minister, whom it found "strong, determined and confident." They also visited Moshav Yanuv, which had been established by funds contributed by the Norwegian people.

World Socialists May Discuss Aid to Israel

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Plans to aid Israel in case of need may be discussed at the Council session of the Socialist International in Zurich which will be attended by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, and the head of the Histadrut Political Department, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, who are due to leave on Wednesday.

FELLOWSHIP IN MEMORY OF SHALOM HOROWITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Monday. — Hadassah has established a medical fellowship for post-graduate study in the U.S. in memory of Shalom Horowitz, the veteran Jerusalem lawyer, a leading member of the Israel Hadassah Council, who died two weeks ago in Jerusalem.

Kupat Holim May Use Private Doctors

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Far-reaching changes in Kupat Holim clinic services are to be proposed at its board meeting on March 8. It will be suggested that all general practitioners and children's doctors should cease practising in the clinics and that instead, members of the sick fund be allowed to attend any private doctor of their choice. The proposal is to be made by Mr. Y. Soroka, a veteran member of the executive who is responsible for the fund's finances.

The present situation in Kupat Holim clinics in the towns has reached a crisis, Mr. Soroka told *The Jerusalem Post* today. There was a growing pressure by patients who had become "mere numbers on a conveyor belt in endless queues" and the clinic doctor's job had now become one of "filling his quota." With the proposed system, a personal contact would be created between patient and physician, he said.

7 Artists Share Dizengoff Prize

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Meir Dizengoff Municipal Prizes for Painting and Sculpture, amounting to IL2,000, were awarded this evening in the Tel Aviv Museum. Of the 299 entrants, seven share the honour.

They are five painters—Josef Bergner, for his "Scarecrows," Nahum Gutman for "Chariot," Haim Glickman and B. Davidson for still lifes, and Esther Perets for "Musician;" a sculptor, Moshe Sternschuss, for a "Composition," and a graphic artist, Y. Greenfeld, for a print, "Oriental Figures."

The successful works have been acquired by the Museum. In accordance with custom, the prize distribution was held on the birthday of the first mayor of the city.

The judges were Mr. I. Ascheim, representing the Israel Artists and Sculptors Association, Dr. D. A. Friedman, of the museum management, and Mr. Reuven, for the Municipality. This year, they were unanimous, and took younger artists into consideration, Dr. Friedman announced.

EIN HOD ARTISTS BALL ON FRIDAY

EIN HOD, Monday. — The "Ball to end all Purim Balls" is being staged at this artists village on Friday night. About 20 artists have been working for over a week in preparing the decorations.

The party has become an annual event here and is the main source of the village's collective revenue. Last year's Ball provided a lithograph press which has begun to turn out its first prints, and these will be distributed as lottery prizes among Friday night's guests.

A village spokesman today said that because the weather may be colder this year than last, more room is being prepared indoors. Thirteen of the artists' houses are being transformed into a "Reveller's Paradise." Marcel Jancu is giving his house the Dada Look.

(Jancu was one of the founders of the Dada movement, and is considered the doyen of Ein Hod.)

There will also be an Ancient Man's Cave and a Snobs' Den where only champagne will be served.

CARNIVAL SPIRIT

(Continued from Page One)

The streets looked like the Jerusalem traffic policeman's nightmare — Saturday night. Added to the indigenous, run-of-the-mill hazards of sociable jay walking were the seasonal ones of fireworks, pistol-waving cowboys and open-mouthed pedestrians.

Though overwhelmingly outnumbered, the 350 policemen pressed into duty for the parade kept exemplary order — aided by the goodwill of the spectators.

During the infrequent breaks in the continuity of the procession, the only comments which parents could elicit from their raptly attentive youngsters was "Is it over already? Isn't there any more?" A few lucky parents, plagued by aching corns, succeeded in stealing their progeny away in an especially long interval in the parade's passage through Rehavia, when even the police were deluded into thinking that there could not be any more in a "little Adloyada."

The biggest disappointment to the children in the otherwise successful pageant was the absence of the lion. It had been reported that the Biblical Zoo was furnishing a live lion (whether in a cage or without was not very clear), and many children were able to blackmail reluctant guardians into staying with the promise of a personal appearance by the King of Beasts.

After the parade was over, the milling crowds pushed even law-abiding citizens into the gutters, while police loudspeakers barked to little avail. But within half an hour, vehicles were moving — though it was often difficult to tell if the buses, travelling unaccustomed routes, were coming or going. With squads of street-cleaners following in the wake of the dispersing crowds, Jerusalem quickly returned to normal.

Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the police thoughtfully rounded-up all the city's known pickpockets in the morning. No burglaries were reported during the parade.

This year's casualties from fireworks were ten children, none serious. Three shop-owners have been charged with selling dangerous toys.

The traffic police station in Mahane Yehuda was decorated with a huge design of a drunken driver, a bottle in one hand and a steering wheel in the other, being led away by the tail of a mounted policeman's horse. The inscription, adapted from the Scroll of Esther, read: "Thus shall be done unto the man whom the policeman delighteth to honour."

Tiberias Puts On Three-Hour Show

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Cheering crowds lined the town's main streets and clustered on balconies and roof-tops this afternoon, to enjoy a three-hour youth parade, the merriest public event of the year. Settlers from the Jordan Valley, from moshavim in the neighbourhood, tourists of the s.s. Constitution and crew members of the [illegible] among the spectators.

At 2.30, 1,800 schoolchildren, aged between nine and 16, started out from Hot Springs Road. They formed a two-kilometre column through the main streets, which were decorated with flags and greenery. Applause was generous for every costume that caught the public's fancy. Haifa's smartly-uniformed Youth Orchestra stole the show.

Among the subjects covered by the masqueraders were Bible stories such as Noah's Ark, Eliezer meeting Rebecca at the well, and the Purim story, the ingathering of the exiles, and the Arms Fund. One school portrayed the history of Tiberias from the Roman conquest up to the year 2,000, when the town is expected to have its own university, opera and a traffic centre with highways to Damascus, Amman and Cairo.

Nearly all schools picked on the oil search, showing off as oil rigs and kerosene vendors. One sophisticated class posed as the Hebrew vocalisation system set up by the Tiberias school of grammarians.

Young Polio Victims Spend Day in 'Shushan'

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Some 300 child polio victims came to "Shushan Town" today to celebrate Purim as guests of Ilanshil and the Youth-to-Youth Organisation at the toy-town which was sited in the playground of the Aleph Municipal Secondary School in north Tel Aviv.

The children were brought in ambulances, municipal vehicles and volunteers' private cars. They were issued with "Shushan passports and currency" for use in the mock museum, post office and amusement centres of the "town."

About 120 persons whose birthday fell this week received prizes tonight at the Tadmore Hotel's "Birthday Ball."

Tomorrow, the hotel will highlight its varied Purim programme with a masquerade ball at which a Purim Queen will be selected by "La'isha."

LITTLE ADLOYADA

(Continued from Page One)

best presentation was by the students of Mossad Talpiot which was the originator of the "Little Adloyada."

Of the many facets of history, life and literature displayed, outstanding were two boxers on roller skates, mercilessly beating a referee who was trying to separate them; an immense chessboard with live pieces; a pageant depicting Jewish holidays from earliest times (Ruhama School); children dressed as Hanukka candles; a rebuilt Jerusalem; the ingathering of the exiles (Suria School), several of whom were pushing prams with kindergarten-size babies sucking from bottles; tribes of Israel (Beit Zeirot Mizrahi); a gorilla driving a scooter; eskimos in parkas; Delilah about to cut off Samson's locks with pruning shears; Israel's flowers (Avuha School); a beautifully staged Minuet at the French Court (Yehuda Halevi School); the "messiah" astride a donkey, hopefully blowing on a *shofar*; School studies (Lemel School); *ma'barot* and tent huts; clowns; circus acts; a child so dressed that he seemed to be walking upside down; a Keren Magen exhibit of tanks, mortars and other weapons; representations from fairy stories including Little Red Riding Hood, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Gulliver's Travels; an Orthodox wedding celebration; and the "ten sons of Haman" including the ex-Mufti, Hitler and Abdul Nasser.

Present on the reviewing stand were the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett; the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson; the Minister for Social Welfare, Mr. Moshe Shapiro; the Minister for Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne; the Israel Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Joseph Avidar; the Jerusalem District Representative, Mr. S.B. Yashaya; Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Jerusalem Area Commander; Mr. Levi Avrahami, Jerusalem Superintendent of Police; Mr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education; Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mrs. Agron; members of the Consular Corps and the U.N.; senior officials of the Ministry of Education; and Municipal councillors.

The moving spirits behind the Adloyada were Mr. Haim Kobetsky, Deputy-Director of the Municipal Department of Education; Mrs. Ora Herzog and Mr. A.Z. Propes, of the Tourist Corporation, and Mr. Nahum Miron, a graphic artist.

Dulles Outlines M.E. Policy

Following is the text of a statement on the Middle Eastern situation made by the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Dulles before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington on February 24.

Almost three years ago I visited practically all of the Arab states and Israel. This is a region sacred to three great religions—Christianity, Islam and Judaism... Also I was impressed with the strategic importance which the Near East possesses in its geographic situation between Europe, Asia and Africa. This area has great significance to the free world from the standpoint of communications — land, sea and air — and because of its resources. The countries of Western Europe, for example, especially those associated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are large users of petroleum from the Near East.

The U.S. has long been interested in the course of events in the Near East. The people of the U.S. and its Government have many interests and objectives there.

Keeping the Peace

I should like to deal this afternoon especially with our efforts toward the preservation of peace in that area and steps which we are taking to assist the Arab states and Israel to resolve their problems.

During recent years, especially following the outbreak of hostilities in the Near East in 1948, the members of the U.N. have become increasingly concerned with respect to peace in the area. In 1949 a series of Armistice Agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours converted the truce into a more permanent arrangement. Great credit goes to the U.N. Representatives: Count Bernadotte, who tragically lost his life there; Dr. Ralph Bunche, who succeeded Count Bernadotte; and General Burns, who is presently supervising the activities of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization. The U.S. throughout has strongly supported the representatives of the U.N. in their efforts.

In a move consistent with the efforts of the U.N., the U.S. joined with the United Kingdom and France on May 25, 1950, in the issuance of a joint declaration which set forth their deep interest in promoting the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the Near East. The three Governments thereby recognised that the Arab states and Israel all needed to maintain armed forces for the purposes of assuring their internal security and their legitimate self-defence and to permit them to play their part in the defence of the area as a whole. The three Governments reaffirmed at the same time their opposition to the development of an arms race between the Arab states and Israel. A third and vital part of the declaration of 1950 is contained in the statement of their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the states in the Near East. The three Governments stated that, should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, they would, consistently with their obligations as members of the U.N., immediately take action, both within and without the U.N., to prevent such violation.

During the past six months substantial amounts of Soviet bloc arms have been sent to the area. The Soviet bloc thus complicated the problem which the U.N. has sought to solve. Conditions for an arms race now exist as certain countries of the Near East vie with one another in the purchase of military items. Israel now wishes to obtain arms from the U.S. and elsewhere, and we have received similar requests from several of the Arab states which have not acquired arms from Russia or its satellites. While realizing that the introduction of large quantities of Soviet bloc arms could upset the balance of arms within the area, we do not believe that a true peace can be based upon arms alone.

In requesting arms from the U.S., representatives of Israel have expressed fear that their country's peaceful existence is threatened. It is natural that in the circumstances they would wish to increase their military capabilities. It would seem that Israel's security could be better assured, in the long run, through measures other than the acquisition of additional arms in circumstances which might exacerbate the situation.

Reliance on U.N.

These other measures include reliance on the U.N. by which Israel was created and of which Israel and the Arab states are important members. The Charter of the U.N. binds all of them not to threaten or use force. The U.S., United Kingdom and France, as I indicated earlier, announced their intentions in the declaration of 1950. More recently, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden referred to this declaration and stated that they had made arrangements, in which the French have joined, for joint discussions as to the nature of measures to be taken in light of that declaration. All of these possible measures add up to a more effective deterrent than additional quantities of arms.

As I have indicated on previous occasions, the U.S. does not exclude the possibility of arms sales to Israel at a time when it will preserve the peace. We do not exclude the possibility of arms sales to the other Arab states under similar conditions.

Beyond the basic and pressing problems of the preservation of the peace is the urgent need for a settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours. A solution to this deep and bitter struggle is the key to the future prosperity of the area.

As I reported in my statement of August 26, 1955, three problems require conspicuously to be solved: the plight of the refugees, the pall of fear that hangs over the Arab and Israel people alike, and the lack of fixed boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbours. There are other important problems, but I believe that, if these three principal aspects could be dealt with, the way would be paved for the solution of others.

During the intervening months, we, as a friend of both Israelis and Arabs, have continued to give the situation deep and anxious thought. We have discussed the manifold problems and their ramifications with the representatives and governments of the countries in the area as well as with colleagues who joined in the tripartite declaration. Such discussions take place through diplomatic channels. We maintain regular contact with the U.N. and particularly with General Burns, who is in active pursuit of means to preserve the peace.

In my August 26 statement, with the authority of the President, I expressed in concrete terms how the U.S. would be willing to assist toward such a settlement. I believe it would be of value to review these suggestions again; they were put forward after the most serious comprehensive review of the situation. They remain valid offers today.

To end the plight of the 900,000 refugees through resettlement and, to such an extent as may be feasible, through repatriation, requires that more arable land in the area be created and that adequate compensation be paid to the refugees. If Israel cannot now, unaided, make adequate compensation, we proposed consideration of an international loan for the purpose to which the U.S. would contribute. President Eisenhower further authorized me to state that he would recommend that the U.S. contribute to the realisation of water development and irrigation projects which would facilitate the creation of more cultivable land. The U.S., through the support given to the implementation of the Jordan Valley Development Plan (the "Johnston Plan"), has already indicated its willingness to assist in this aspect of the problem.

Given a solution to other related problems, the President has further indicated his willingness to recommend that the U.S. join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbours. We would hope other countries would participate in such a security guarantee and that it would be sponsored by the United Nations. Through such measures we believe that we would reduce substantially the acute fears which now plague the life of the area.

Agreement Necessary

We recognise, in speaking of guaranteeing borders, that prior agreement on what the borders are is essential. The present existing armistice lines were not designed to be permanent frontiers in every respect. A more persistent and agreed line is necessary. In spite of conflicting claims and sentiments, I believe the achievement of such a line is possible, and the U.S. remains willing to assist in the search for a solution.

We are not unmindful of the other problems, such as those of economics and of the status of Jerusalem. I have not attempted to enumerate all the issues, but if agreement can be reached on the basic problems of refugees, boundaries and fear, we firmly believe it should be possible to find solutions of the other remaining questions.

The attainment of peace in the Near East was much in our mind during the recent talks with Prime Minister Eden and his associates. In our final joint communique we reiterated that our two Governments have declared their readiness to contribute to a settlement by assisting financially in regard to the refugees and by guaranteeing agreed frontiers.

The permanent security of the states in the area and their future peace and prosperity will not rest primarily upon arms, but upon the international rule of law and the establishment of friendly relations among neighbours. If in good faith, as a friend to both sides, to work toward the creation of such an atmosphere in the Near East. (USIS)

Tamir Lists Case Against Kastner

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Listing 30 points which, in his opinion, proved that Dr. Israel Kastner had committed perjury in the Greenwald libel trial, Mr. S. Tamir yesterday completed his summation before Dr. Moshe Peretz, the Examining Magistrate. Mr. Michael Caspi, appearing for Dr. Kastner, is to sum up today.

Mr. Tamir, who asked Dr. Peretz to submit the case to the District Court for trial as soon as possible, was appearing for Mr. Malkiel Greenwald who has brought a private criminal charge of perjury against Dr. Kastner.

Mr. Tamir said he had proved that Dr. Kastner had wilfully lied when he had declared in the Greenwald trial that he had not testified for Kurt Becher, a Nazi, "at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, its institutions nor any one of its services."

Prominent points made by Mr. Tamir, intending to prove only that Dr. Kastner's sworn statement was made at Nuremberg and not at a denazification court, as claimed by Dr. Kastner, were: the statement was made to a notary public employed in the Evidence Division of the War Crimes Tribunal; it was dated shortly before Becher's release; it was attached to Becher's special file; it was written in English and not German; it was addressed to the Allied authorities; and Dr. Kastner had written to the late Eliezer Kaplan that Becher had been released due to his "personal intervention."

Call Police, Taken As Suspects

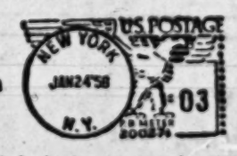
After complaining to the police that their two stores had been burgled, two partners in a sweet shop and cake shop in the Mea Shearim Quarter of Jerusalem were arrested on suspicion of having made a false evaluation of the loss in order to defraud the insurance company.

The partners, Messrs. David Rabani and Ephraim Betihi, reported the thefts on Friday and claimed that their losses totalled IL1,600. A police investigation uncovered the two burglars, aged 10 and 12, who admitted stealing IL15 in cash and a quantity of sweets worth IL45, which they turned over to the police.

The investigation is continuing. (Ilan.)

300 CYCLES were impounded yesterday in Tel Aviv and their owners summoned to appear in court. The machines were found during evening raids last week to be not road-worthy.

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Cables in Brief

BOMB. — Five women were injured yesterday in an explosion, apparently caused by a bomb, in a cinema in New York's East Side. An eyewitness told police that he saw a man rise from a seat in the balcony and hurl something into the seats below.

ASYLUM. — A leading official of the East German Ministry for Coal and Energy, Heinz Grosse, has sought political asylum in West Berlin, refugee officials there said yesterday. He was in charge of the financial administration of brown coal mining.

PROOF. — A fire raged for 7 hours and caused about 50,000 marks worth of damage in a factory in Oberhausen, West Germany, on Sunday. The factory manufactured fireproof materials.

REVOLT. — Persian troops have subdued a rebellion by elements of the Javanroudi nomadic tribes on the Persian-Iraqi border after a 21-day engagement, a General Staff communique announced in Teheran yesterday. Most of the rebel chieftains were seized.

AFTERMATH. — Avalanches and landslides yesterday hit south Italy in the wake of rains and melting snow, as the unofficial death toll of the earlier three-week cold spell rose to 94.

FLEET.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced yesterday that there were 60,432 non-military aircraft in use in the U.S. on January 1, an increase of 614 since last July 30.

SCIENCE. — A group of five American research doctors leave this week-end for a month's visit to Russia, the Public Health Service announced in Washington on Saturday night.

Jordan Officially Quits Yarmuk River Project

Jordan has officially notified Syria of its final decision not to go ahead with the joint Yarmuk River irrigation project, due to financial difficulties.

The note was handed to Syrian Foreign Minister Said Ghazi by the Jordan Charge d'Affaires in Damascus last night. (INA, "El Jihad")

PAPER NEWS

● Economic and special issues are an accepted feature of all Israel's newspapers today. This past week, supplements containing up to 16 pages were printed by the various newspaper publishers. The public has become so accustomed to this feature, that they have almost forgotten those not-so-long-ago days when newspapers were limited to 1 page, and editors were never certain whether there would be enough newsprint on hand to publish the next day's news.

● In the light of the startling improvement in the Israel newspaper situation during the past two years, following on the establishment of the American Israeli Paper Mills in Hadera, it is interesting to note that "The Times" has decided to substitute a heavier quality magazine type paper for newsprint. Newsprint supply is so low in England (as it is throughout the world) that it has had to be rationed out to newspaper publishers, and so "The Times" has decided to use the control-free substitute, although its cost is roughly 50% higher.

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We deeply regret to announce the passing of
ARNOLD WIENER
at the age of 50.
The funeral took place yesterday.
THE BEREAVED FAMILY.
Jerusalem, February 27, 1956.

In memory of our late
TECHNICAL MANAGER
ARNOLD HOLZER
who passed away a year ago and whom
we have not forgotten.
Memorial Service today at 9 a.m. sharp
at the Khayat Beach Cemetery
Management and Staff
The Palestine Ship Repairs Co. Ltd.
Haifa.

Tomorrow is the deadline to pay the final instalment of the Compulsory Loan at the rate of 15% of the total amount assessed. Dues should be remitted to the offices indicated in the payment notices.
Compulsory Loan Offices will remain open until 4 p.m. on February 28 and 29.
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Economic News from Abroad

Sudan's Development Plan

● The new Sudanese Republic is starting its independence with an ambitious development programme and a series of austerity measures. Import licences abolished after World War II have been introduced again and customs duties raised in order to reduce imports and to conserve the country's foreign reserves. The Government hopes to save at least £7m. yearly, and thus finance the major portion of the expenditure involved in the development plan, which has been put at £110m., to be spread over eight years. Of this, some £60m. are to be spent on the Roseires Dam (on the Blue Nile) and on the Managil Irrigant Project (on the White Nile), which is to give a fillip to the economy of southern Sudan. The Government intends to lessen the country's dependence upon cotton exports by encouraging the growth of other crops, in particular sugar cane, rice, tobacco and coffee. Several industrial ventures are also planned, mainly for processing agricultural products and for supplying consumer articles to the local market.

British Electricity Report

● A strong criticism of the nationalized electricity supply industry in Britain is contained in the report issued by the Government-appointed inquiry committee. The committee declares that the present structure of the industry is not conducive to the highest efficiency, that it lacks first-rate talent for technical and managerial posts, that it is far behind private industry in budgeting, in work study, in operational research and in incentive wages and that instead of raising the price of electric current, a "vigorous attack" should be made "upon costs including the utilization of capital and manpower." The committee recommends that the industry should be run on strict business lines up to the point of making it responsible for its own finances, so that it would compete on the market for capital funds without the support of the Treasury guarantee. It points out that while an apparent surplus was shown last year, revenue barely covered the necessary charges if proper depreciation is taken into account. Other recommendations include higher remuneration to managerial staff, an active policy to eliminate redundant labour and to raise operational efficiency, and an internal organization of the industry.

Limiting Foreign Investors

● The new law for foreign investments approved by the Italian parliament, gives full transferability to the principal and all profits derived from foreign capital invested in "productive enterprises," while capital invested in enterprises not classified as "productive" can only be transferred abroad after the lapse of the first two years and profits derived from it only up to 8 per cent of the investment. In any case, transfer will only be permitted upon presentation of a certificate proving that all Italian tax obligations have been met by the enterprise. Italian business circles point out that the new law remains far short of what American authorities have been urging upon the Italian Government and what was agreed to in the Italo-American Treaty of 1951 which has never been ratified by Italy.

Australian Merry-Go-Round

● In the second half of 1955, Australia's imports were again higher than in the corresponding period a year ago in spite of the successive import cuts, the first of which was imposed fifteen months ago. Though exports rose by seven per cent, and capital import considerably increased, the foreign currency gap in 1955 was £A 120m. (compared with £A108m. in 1954) and the reserves of the Australian Central Bank dropped below £A300m., which is considered the danger line. The boom on the domestic market continues unabated and both construction of new factories and hire-purchase balance (mainly for motor vehicles) have set new records. On the other hand, vital development projects are behind schedule because low-interest government issues are under-subscribed.

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THE COSTLY TRIFLES

IN the annual budget battle the first onslaught is always made on a lofty level of general principles and overall figures. At this stage, the debate is less concerned with fiscal needs and potential revenues than with economic policies and social targets. Should the budget be balanced with a surplus this year, in order to counter the inflationary influence of higher wages and increased defence expenditure, which inevitably create purchasing power without producing the goods on which it can be spent? Or should there be a deficit, in order to remedy the present malaise of our industry and possibly give a new fillip to productive investment? Is it sounder in the long run to finance development by taxes which need not be repaid but undermine the wish to save or erode past savings, or by loans which have the opposite effect? How far can direct taxation go without impairing economic incentive? Should the social benefits of full employment be discarded for the sake of greater efficiency? These and similar questions are in the forefront of the deliberations by which the budget is shaped, and in spite of the conflicting opinions expressed by various speakers, there seems to be a good deal of common ground in this respect.

It is now more or less commonly recognized that the decisive criterion of the budget is whether it helps us maintain economic stability and to advance on the road towards independence from foreign aid. Although there has been a demand to raise special emergency funds this year, it will not find many supporters so long as no tangible projects calling for additional expenditure are named.

This approval of the general principles on which the budget is based does not, however, imply agreement with the way they have been implemented under the various headings. As a matter of fact, on this practical level there is ample room for criticism, for we still have a long way to go before we can claim that public revenue is spent efficiently in this country. Almost everybody coming into contact with government offices on all levels (and with municipal ones, too), can tell a tale of disorder, duplication, redundant work, waste of time and material, and—worst of all—the complacency with which this state of things is countenanced. Instead of citing examples one should turn to the latest report of the State Controller and read through the introductory chapter summarizing the findings and recommendations concerning several departments surveyed by the Controller during last year. It all turns on trifles — superfluous forms, triple registration, duplication of archives, lack of planning, primitive working methods — but the result is waste of manpower and materials, i.e., taxpayers' money, and inconvenience to the public. In the Jerusalem Municipality, a 30 per cent economy in stationery has been achieved by better planning of supply. In the Amidar company, 30-40 per cent of the files have been found to be incomplete for lack of proper control. Over half of Jerusalem car owners had to carry on an unnecessary correspondence every year because the Road Controller kept the files of their vehicles in the wrong place. And it seems that it requires the intervention of the State Controller and a report to the Knesset to induce a clinic to notify out-patients of the approximate hour of their reception by physicians, or to move the Tel Aviv garbage disposal department to order uniform dustbins.

To be sure, some progress is noticeable in public administration as in other walks of life in this country, yet it is much too slow compared with what has been achieved in other fields. Considerable improvements and savings amounting to millions of pounds could be made within a relatively short period without excessive pressure on the administrative machinery if present lethargy could be overcome, and such a shake-up would certainly be the best means to meet an emergency. Fortunately, there is some evidence lately that the authorities are beginning to look into the matter, but a tangible reduction of the ordinary budget would best assure that they do not content themselves with token actions and half-measures.

Turkey May Have To Cut Her Imports

TURKEY will be faced with the need for a drastic cut in imports unless the Government finds means to cover the balance of payments gap, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) states in its latest report.

The O.E.E.C. advocated a tighter monetary and fiscal policy to reduce the pressure of excessive demand which was the underlying cause of Turkey's financial problem.

It said that while the expansion of industrial and agricultural production in Turkey had been continuing, prices had risen further and the balance of payments problem had become more difficult since the beginning of 1945. The foreign currency deficit in 1955 seemed likely to be about the same as in 1954.

Foreign debts were continuing to accumulate, and in some sectors shortages of essential imported goods were beginning to appear.

"The underlying cause of Turkey's financial problem has been the excessive rise in total demand," the report said.

"Increasing tightness in the money market, coupled with higher rates of interest, can do much to restrict inessential investment and stockpiling in the private sector. The Turkish Government should ensure that it obtains at least an overall budgetary balance, as the disparity between Turkish and foreign prices could only be effectively treated after the internal financial difficulties had been overcome. This was needed in order to ensure continued investment, which was necessary for raising the standard of living, and reducing unemployment.

Negotiating U.S. Loan

The Turkish Government has for many months been pressing Washington for a $300m. loan to tide it over its financial difficulties, but the request has been turned down, because the Turks refused to agree to the condition that the credit be used exclusively for schemes which would either bring in foreign exchange or save foreign currency expenditure. Now Turkey is negotiating with a group of U.S. bankers and industrialists to obtain factory installations and capital goods on credit terms as well as the technical services necessary for setting up the proposed plants. The dollar outlay envisaged would approximate $150m., and the repayment would be effected in percentages of the factories' earnings in foreign currency.

NEW BUDGET ANALYSED-II

By Our Economic Editor

THE mere maintenance of the *status quo* at a time of rapid population increase and growth of the national economy is really rentrenchment. However, partly as a result of increased defence spending and partly because of the tapering off of the grants-in-aid from abroad, the coming budget will not relieve the tax burden and if the Defence Fund is taken into account the pinch will increase considerably. In the current budget year, taxes have been estimated to yield IL-379m., i.e., 21.6 per cent of the net national income at factor cost, while for 1956/57 the yield is estimated at IL422m., i.e., 21.1 per cent (as the national income is expected to rise by over 10 per cent). Adding to this the Defence Fund we arrive, however, at 23.5 per cent and on top of this there has recently come a steep rise in municipal taxes.

The rise in tax yield (20 per cent for direct taxes and 15 for indirect taxes) is expected to result chiefly from three causes: higher income tax payments because of bigger incomes, in the wake of the wage increases (about IL36m.); the abolition of customs and excise exemptions for public institutions (over IL26m.); and the introduction of a new capital tax to replace the present property taxes, which is to yield IL10m., compared with IL3.5m. expected under this heading in the current year.

The "scrip commodities" imports on Government account are also expected to produce IL5m. and somewhat higher yield is estimated for foreign travel tax, licences, tobacco and cement excise, purchase tax etc. In the main, however, estimates for indirect taxes are based on the status quo, though the assumption of a higher national income should lead us also to expect bigger imports and higher consumption figures.

Changing Income Tax

Of particular interest is the slowly changing pattern of income tax receipts. Though the share of self-employed persons is expected to rise to a new high of 40 per cent (against 39 in the two preceding years), the share of wage-earners will also rise again, from 38 per cent in the current year to 40 per cent (though it was 43 per cent in 1954/55 and considerably higher before), in spite of the reductions granted to the medium brackets and big families.

It would be of interest to know whether this should be taken as an indication of the bigger share of wages and salaries in the total national income or of defects in tax collection from wage-earners which have been liquidated by the tax administration. However, not too much importance should be attached to this point as long as the income-tax statistics remain in their present defective state. The yield of companies will remain static (at IL35m.) and their share in the total will accordingly drop from 38 to 20 per cent.

Another — but possibly connected — change has been the reduced share of tax-arrears in the total tax revenue. Thus, in the first eight months of the budget year, arrears made up 86 per cent of the total payments of self-employed persons in 1953 but only 70 per cent in 1955. In the next budget year, they are estimated to make up about 65 per cent in the self-employed category and some 40 per cent from companies.

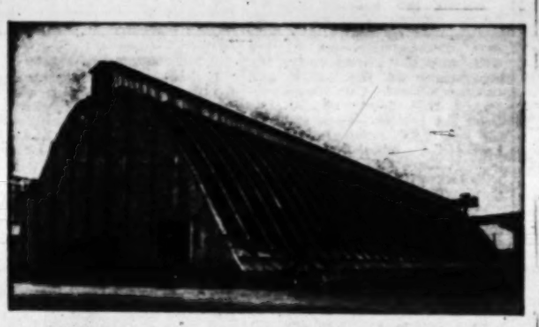
Postal and transport revenue is estimated to increase by approximately 10 per cent to IL-49.5m. and to cover both the operating expenses and the interest and amortization charges. Even the railways are expected to move nearer to the break-even line. Another IL105m. are to be produced by collections of interest and principal from Government loans and investments (IL-46.5m.), sales of Development Authority properties (IL7.5m.), Bank of Israel profits (IL3m.) and internal loans (IL47m.), mainly from the National Insurance Institute and from Pension Funds.

Significantly, this last item is less than in the current year (IL54m.), partly because monetary expansion will presumably not continue at a rapid rate and partly because the Government is now ready to let public companies appeal directly to the capital market. In his Budget Speech, Mr. Rokhel stated that IL 40m.-IL50m. of new debentures will be issued with Government approval on the domestic market during the coming year.

Less Counterpart Funds

The other decrease, which is also to affect the Development Budget, will take place in the Counterpart Fund of the U.S. grant-in-aid and agricultural surplus commodities, which will drop by IL38m. (to IL72m.), though it is assumed that this will partly be offset by higher income from the Development Loan (additional IL8m.). Total counterpart funds of foreign aid will amount to IL198m. (compared with IL234m. in 1954/55, at the then lower exchange rate) and will presumably taper off further in the future. Therefore, the allocation to the Development Budget from ordinary revenue has been increased from IL9m. to IL-34m., which is quite an achievement compared with the time when foreign aid was used to subsidize current consumption, but it still does not cover even the reduced investment programme of urban housing. It is also to be remembered that to some extent reduced exchange rates paid to national funds still serve as a source of revenue for financing subsidies, though at a reduced scale.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on February 21.



Parabolic Silo, shown above, has just been completed in the Haifa Bayside Area. It was built for Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. by Solel Boneh, which was awarded the contract in competition with two other companies. Its dimensions are 3,300 sq.m. and its storage capacity 25,000 tons.

Silo for Fertilizer Storage

By YA'ACOV ARDON

IN the compound of Fertilizers & Chemicals in the Bayside Area staff engineers, experts of the British Cementation Co. and Solel Boneh builders stepped back yesterday to take a proud look at a parabolic shaped storage silo on which they and their workmen have laboured since September 1952.

The unusual reinforced concrete structure which cost IL1m. to build (ten per cent in foreign exchange), will store 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, a fertilizer which must be kept absolutely dry, lest it forms an acid that bites into any material, including concrete. The silo, rises 16 m. above the ground, is 83 m. wide at the base and 101 m. long. Its parabolic shape provides the cheapest method of keeping heaped crystalline chemicals dry and is the accepted practice throughout the world for storing ammonium sulphate.

The walls are only 15 cm. thick, but reinforcing rigs strengthen them against the pressure of the wind from without and the sulphate within. From the producing unit an underground conveyor moves the ammonium sulphate either to the silo by way of an elevator and overhead conveyor that drops the chemical on the storage space, or directly into a separate bagging plant besides the silo. Thus the men in the silo can breathe clean air free from the dust raised by bagging operations.

Constructing the 11,000-ton silo was an intricate and protracted operation. To support the 38,000-ton load of silo plus stored fertilizer, 380 piles were driven nine metres into the ground. Four thousand tons of concrete were poured, reinforced by nearly 300 tons of iron. Arches of nine metre length were cast in one operation by the modern technique of movable shuttering. After the concrete hardened, the 50-ton shutter was moved forward on rails for casting the next section.

The work was executed by Solel Boneh under the supervision of the Cementation Co. which prepared the civil engineering design. Vulcan built and installed the mechanical equipment for handling the ammonium sulphate and F. & C.'s engineering staff prepared the general plan for the project.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Is Quiet

QUIET conditions prevailed on the Tel Aviv market throughout the week, with turnovers small and only minor fluctuations in prices. Bank Leumi shares, Palestine Potash Preference shares, Ata, Kurdaneh, I.L.D.C., Palestine Cold Storage and others receded by a few points, while Potash ordinary and Palestine Electric Second Preference shares gained some ground. In the State Loans section conditions were settled and only negligible price changes occurred.

On the other hand, lively transactions were registered on the "curb" in the oil shares, especially the Israel Oil Prospectors, probably on account of the encouraging reports from the Heletz drilling fields.

When the general meeting of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. convenes on March 1, the bi-annual report of the Board of Directors will show that the nominal value of all the securities reached the amount of IL148m., approximately 83 per cent of which is represented by Government loans and Government-guaranteed loans. The membership of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd., is 28 today, of which 14 are banks, including the Bank of Israel, one cooperative society and 13 financial institutions and brokers. In their report, the directors mention that new security issues on a large scale are in preparation for the year 1956. They presume that the stock market will also in future fulfil the public tasks entrusted to it in order to develop a sound securities market of the financial upbuilding of our country.

New York Continues Firm

WALL Street closed firm, with gains ranging up to $2.- per day. Selective aircrafts were popular, and Standard Oil of California featured on the eve of Washington's birthday with an advance of $3.25 on a proposed two to one stock split. Dow-Jones Average for 30 Industrials was 481.50 as against 477.07 last week.

London Recovers After Erratic Week

LONDON stock markets moved erratically but recovered later. Industrials took their cue from the gilt-edgeds and also registered a long list of advances. Germans were supported, while Japanese were quiet. Uncertainty was felt at Kaffirs, because of South Africa's intention to control the flow of capital funds to London. Reuter's Index for gilt-edgeds was 76.7 as against 75.1 last week and for industrials — 206 as against 200.8 last week.

Copper Prices Up And Shortage Likely

NEW record prices for copper were reached in London as a result of the general shortage of copper and high U.S. quotations. The price of a ton jumped £12.- in one day to a new peak of £420.-, for immediate delivery. After the close of business a report from Santiago quoted a Chilean Labour Ministry spokesman as saying that the threatened strike had been averted. Last week's price was £395.- In New York, the price of copper was increased by 3c per lb. This may stimulate further shipments from Chile, a dispatch from Washington maintains, but a long period of copper shortage seems likely. From Singapore it is reported that the Malayan Mining Employees Union threatens a tin strike of 18,000 employees because of wage disputes. The U.K. will not participate in the International Wheat pact, it appears from reports from Geneva, where the International Wheat Conference is taking place. It is understood that the present maximum and minimum prices, $2.05 and $1.80 per bushel, would be lowered in the new agreement. The 54 countries represented at the conference are looking for an outlet for 30m.-35m. tons of world surplus wheat.

Gold

In Paris, unsettled political conditions gave a firm tone to the gold market in average dealings with hoarders' demand evident. In London, the official price for gold was 248s. 2-3/4d., with demand coming mainly from the Far East and to a lesser extent from the Middle East.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 27, 1956

Pop. Loans	
1948/49 (IL10)	101½
5½% Tavel Dollar s)y)	71½
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	95½
3½% War Loan 54/59	96½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99½
4% Rez. Sterling "A"	92½
4% Rez. Sterling "B"	96½
Pal Dearer Bds. Ser. 9	83½
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	213½
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	113
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	101½
Eilern's Inv. ord.	154½
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" sh.d)	98½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord. sh	74½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/68	94½
Mtg 4% Debs. (bearer)	93½
6% pref. sh.	87
Fass 4% debs. 40/64 reg	80
"Isra" 5% debs.	85
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	106½
5% debs.	82
4% Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	78½
Hassco 6% pref. ord. sh.d)	89½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	330
"A" ord. shares	309
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(IL8n)	282
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57 64	100½*
	102½**
Mekorot pref. sh.	75½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	116½
6-8% conv. debs.	93
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	119½
7% conv. debs. 59/68	93
Mofler-Dec ord.sh. rez.E	800
Pal.-Brewery 8%con sh.	52½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	137½
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	106½
Nesher 6% debs "A"	105½
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	143
ord sh. rez. (full div.)	217½
Pal. Contr. Tr 8% debs.	96

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex coupons: d) ex-dividend: e) ex right: z) in % of IL1,800: v) 15.6./15.12: * Dollar: ** Index.

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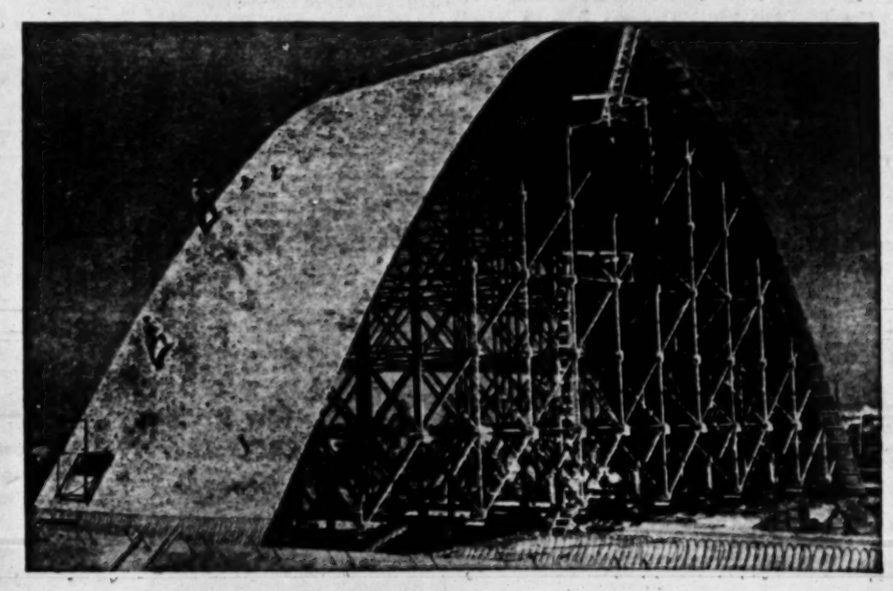
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